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SENATORS HOAR AND SPOONER ENGAGE IN HEATED DEBATE

Carmack Says Soldiers in Philippines Are Required to Deny Cruelty Stories.

Roosevelt's Speech at Arlington Indicates Southern Lynchings Will Be Used as Precedent For Philippine Policy.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Hissing in the senate is not unusual when it occurred in the course of the Philippines debate today it was a sensation. Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin was speaking, and referred, incidentally, to the story that 1,000 Filipinos had been put to death by American troops in trenches which they were compelled to dig. Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts said the story had been denied by the father of the soldier who had started it, and that the war department had called to General Chaffee to ascertain the facts. Mr. Carmack of Tennessee interrupted to say that no doubt the soldiers would deny the story, as all soldiers in the Philippines had been required to do. His remark was greeted with hisses from the galleries, the demonstration of disapproval calling out a sharp rapping from the gavel of the chair. Mr. Spooner occupied nearly five hours of today's session in concluding his speech begun on Thursday. His eloquence and earnestness attracted the attention of all senators and of hundreds of occupants of the crowded galleries. He maintained that the United States could not leave the Philippines "like a coward" and abandon people who had come under our protection, thus rendering them "barbarians and heathens." He did not believe in the admission of the Philippines to the Union as states, but in the conduct of the islands nothing savoring of imperialism had been suggested, except for party purposes.

In the course of his speech Mr. Spooner became involved in a spirited colloquy with Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, during which Mr. Spooner read a statute of the state of Massachusetts which offered a reward of \$100 for the scalp of a male Indian over the age of 12 years. Mr. Hoar declared that it was a cruel and barbarous law, and Mr. Spooner himself did not attempt to justify it, simply citing it as an instance of cruelty in the fighting of savage natives.

Mr. Pettus of Alabama discussed some of the legal phases of the Philippines question, and Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi insisted that the Democrats in the senate had not slandered the army, as had been charged.

Mr. Carmack of Tennessee occupied the floor at the night session.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—At the conclusion of routine business in the senate today consideration of the Philippine bill was resumed. In resuming his speech begun on Thursday, Mr. Spooner said in part:

"I have not been in favor of permanent dominion over the Philippines," said Mr. Spooner, "but I do not mean that that I have been in favor of the United States running away like a coward and abandon a people who have come under our protection, or surrendering them to tyranny, anarchy and lawlessness."

He referred to the Philippine army as a collection of miscellaneous persons who were constituted bands of bandits and cut-throats.

Mr. Carmack of Tennessee interrupted to inquire if Admiral Dewey had sent with that kind of people.

"I suppose," said Mr. Spooner, "that the senator from Tennessee will claim that the Philippine army was composed of liberty-loving, patriotic and law-abiding citizens."

Mr. Carmack said he assumed that it was not an army made up of outlaws and ruffians. Mr. Spooner said that one of the leading generals of the Philippine army—Pio Del Pilar—was notoriously a leader of a band of cut-throats and outlaws.

Mr. Carmack declared that if the "thugs" of Mr. Spooner was accurate, Admiral Dewey ought to be branded and turned out of the navy.

Democratic Charges Against Army.

Mr. Spooner retorted that that was only one of the Democratic charges against the army and navy. He declared Aguinaldo's army was an army of lawless and rapine, which has violated the rule of civilized warfare, which had perpetrated atrocities, not only upon countless thousands of Filipinos and who had respected neither sex, religion nor age, but upon the killing of General Smith's order of the killing of all inhabitants of Samar above 10 years of age. Mr. Spooner quoted the witness that the pilgrims on landing, first fell upon their knees and then upon the Indians. He read from a statute of Massachusetts of 1722 offering a reward of \$100 for every male Indian scalp, 12 years of age and upward, and of \$50 for the scalp of a female.

Mr. Hoar interrupted to say that the Puritans had bought and paid for every foot of land acquired from the Indians and that the statutes of 1722 "were cruel and barbarous."

"Do you approve of it?" he demanded, "when at the beginning of the twentieth century you make it a precedent?"

"I think," said Mr. Spooner, "that our fathers bought the lands of the Indians in Massachusetts, and then proceeded to buy their scalps."

"Senators," declared Mr. Spooner, "do denounce our policy in the Philippines in general language on ex parte testimony, ought not to forget that our forefathers, brave men in war, also found it necessary to resort to war to what would be peace, no man on earth would approve of it."

"Does the senator approve of that order?" demanded Mr. Hoar, in war or in peace?

"If it were necessary," suggested Mr. Spooner, "to make the order in Massachusetts so that the Pilgrims might protect his home from destruction, his wife from debauchery and his children from cruelty, I would have done what he has done."

Cruelty Not Necessary.

"It never was necessary to do it," Mr. Hoar declared, "it was a base and wicked order, and when the senator

MAN KILLED BY RUNAWAY AUTOMOBILE

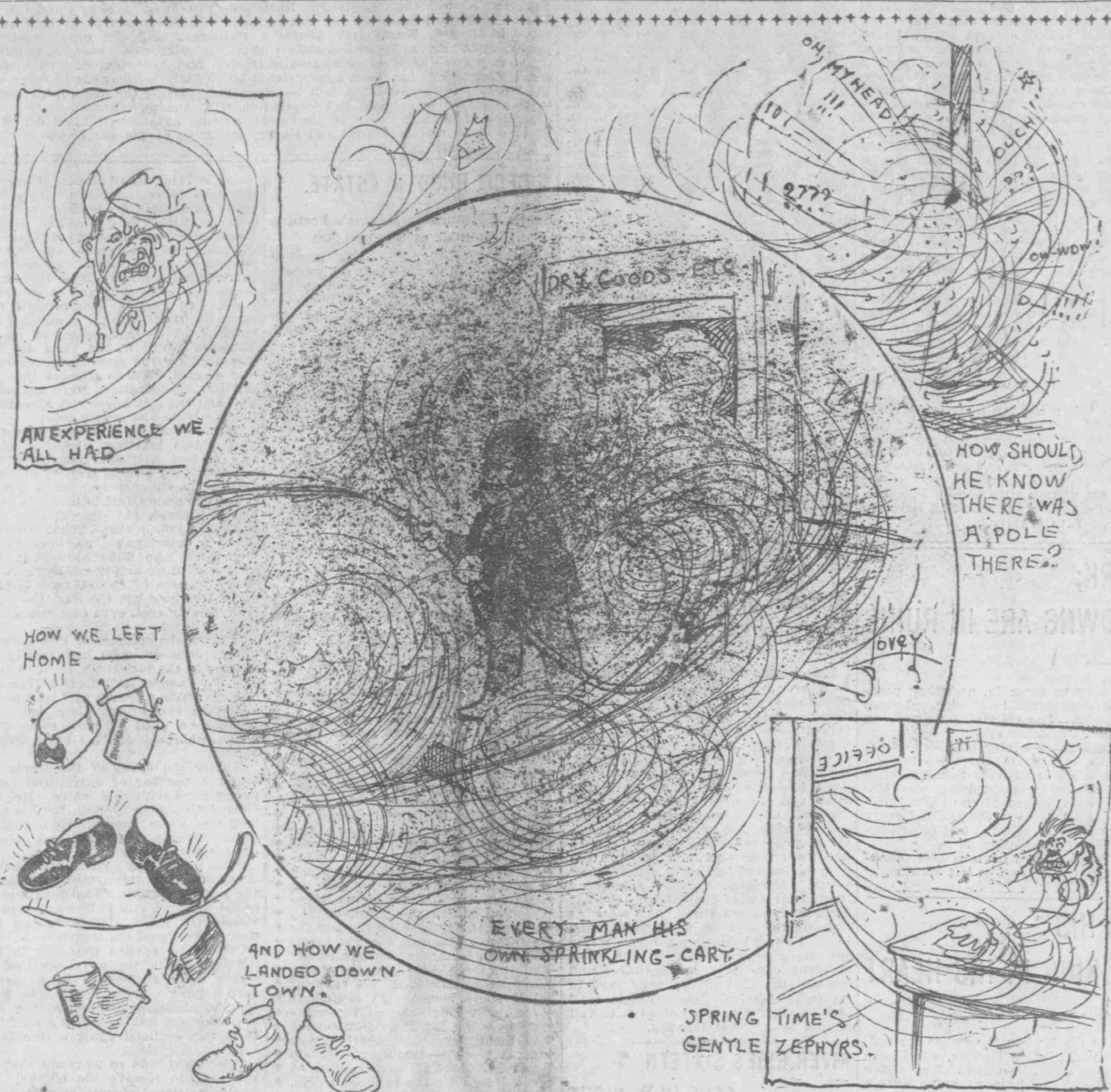
NEW YORK, May 31.—One man was instantly killed and four other persons were hurt at Grasmere, Staten island, today, where automobile speed tests were being made, under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America, to break the world's record for a mile. The man killed was Andrew Featherstone, assessor of the borough of Richmond, and crushed to death. The injured: John Brick of Stapleton, both legs broken and injured internally. Mrs. Ella Hay of Concord, S. I., badly hurt about the head and body. Captain Thomas Taylor of the quarantine station, both legs broken, one arm fractured and injured about the body.

Charles Bourne of Stapleton, injured about the head and body. It is feared that Brick is fatally hurt. The machine toppled over on top of him, and he was almost dead when it was lifted off. The machine was driven by W. C. Baker of Cleveland, O. Mr. Denzer, also of Cleveland, was with him. Both were thrown from the machine, but were not injured.

The machine was nearing the finish line after its trial over the course, when the driver seemed to lose control of it, and it dashed into the crowd of spectators. All the injured were cared for at an emergency tent, and afterwards removed to a hospital. Before the accident a sixty-horse power automobile, owned by E. E. Britton and A. J. Levy, in class 5, gasoline automobile, over 2,000 pounds, made the mile in 55 1/2 seconds.

The course was over a boulevard that extends from Grasmere to Midway, and about 9,000 people gathered along the route.

Immediately after the accident District Attorney Rawson, who was on the ground, ordered that the trials be stopped, and there was no more racing.



How the Street Sprinkler's Strike Affects Salt Lake.

MOTHER YIELDS TO GRIEF WHITE SWAN MINE SWINDLE

Mrs. Babbitt Denounces the Motives That Caused Edward C. Graves to Rob Her of Her Daughter.

STANDING over the dead body of her murdered daughter, Mrs. T. C. Babbitt heaped denunciations against the suicide, Edward C. Graves, who had ended the life of his wife, while in a fit of jealousy, Mrs. Babbitt arrived in the city yesterday morning from her home in Eureka, and went direct to the morgue, where the bodies of the dead man and woman were removed after Friday's tragedy.

Gazing upon the mutilated features of her dead daughter the woman yielded to the grief which has overwhelmed her since she learned of the bloody crime and sobbingly told of the tortures of the dead woman caused by the insane jealousy of her husband. She recovered her composure, however, and the horror of the crime supplanting in her mind the love for her child, she vehemently denounced her slayer.

Lying side by side in the morgue were the bodies of the suicide and the victim of his anger. Oblivious to her auditors, she poured forth her woes, telling of the visits she had made her daughter, and the senseless, brutal jealousy always displayed by the husband.

No inquest has been held by the coroner, for the reason, it is said, that none was necessary. Death was instantaneous by the man, and no additional facts concerning the cause of the crime could have been learned by an inquest. No further information has been learned by the officers concerning the quarrel which is supposed to have resulted in the dual tragedy of Friday.

Great crowds visited the morgue yesterday to view the remains of the murdered woman and the dead man. Numbers of his soldier friends, called at the place and expressed regret at the deplorable affair. Friends and acquaintances of the woman also called and spoke feelingly of her bright, genial nature.

BLOODY DUEL IN DARK WITH STILLETOS

NEW YORK, May 31.—Three Italian ice peddlers have engaged in a triangular duel with stilletos in the dark hallway of a tenement in East One Hundred and Fifteenth street. Tony Avacato was stabbed twice in the breast, and died on the way to the hospital. Luigi Longipello was taken to the same hospital with many severe wounds, and the police are looking for his brother.

According to the story told by Luigi, his brother owed Avacato \$100 in a transaction growing out of the sale of an ice route for their push carts, and they had met for the first time in six months, when Avacato suggested they play some game of cards to decide whether the debt should be double or quits. They played in Longipello's room, and Longipello lost. Then they went to the street, where they quarreled until they fought with their fists, and then adjourned to the hallway, where they fought it out with the knives, with the result stated.

ROBBERS NAIL THEIR VICTIM TO A TREE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 31.—A special to the News from Huntsville, Ala., says:

Tom Harless, a farmer, who lives near Berkeley, Ala., and who has been plowing on the Esslinger place, was eating dinner at a spring when he was confronted by two men with pistols.

They robbed him of \$4 and then backed him against a tree. The loose folds of flesh on each side were pulled out and nailed to the tree, and his hands were stretched above his head and treated likewise. In this condition the man remained until dark, when he was rescued by a farm hand.

REPUBLICANS WILL WAIT FOR DEMOCRATS.

Washington, May 31.—The Republican congressional committee will not formulate issues for the congressional campaign committee until the Democrats have launched their plans for the fight they will make. This has been decided upon by President Roosevelt and Representatives Babcock and Overstreet of the committee.

Defendant Claims to Have Spent \$32,000 For Postage and Advertising—Received \$173,000 From Stockholders—Property of No Value.

DES MOINES, May 31.—Postoffice Inspector O'Connell testified at the Bailliet trial today that defendant told him in April that he had received \$173,000 from stockholders of the White Swan mine, and that of this sum he had expended \$17,000 on advertising and \$15,000 on postage; also that the total output of all mines operated by him was but \$200, all of which was secured from the "Gold Ridge" mine, and not from the White Swan; that he had expended \$5,700 on.

A letter was introduced in evidence, written by Bailliet from Des Moines to W. B. Harstow of Manila, I., appraising him that he was conducting a subscription contest for the Mining News, and requesting him to copy a list of names that he had secured, and to let him, so as to obtain the prize, which the prize could be returned to Bailliet.

This subscription list was to be submitted to the government, obtaining access to the mails as a second-class matter for the Mining News.

T. J. Potter, ex-postmaster of Baker City, testified that the alleged output of the White Swan mines two months ago, which was said to have been attended with elaborate ceremonies, was a farce, and that the machinery was started only to stop a few minutes later. This statement was corroborated by other witnesses.

PRESIDENT REDUCES STANDING ARMY

WASHINGTON, May 31.—By the direction of the president, Secretary Root has issued a general order, decreasing the strength of our permanent establishment, and changing the ratio of its make-up as provided in the general order issued last May, to carry out the army reorganization law. Under the general order of last May, the total strength of the army was fixed at 17,257 men. The order issued today reduces this figure to 66,497—a reduction of 10,700.

In the cavalry branch of the service the old order specified twelve troops of eighty-five men each to a regiment; the new order establishes twelve troops of eighty-five men each. This will decrease the total strength of the fifteen cavalry regiments from 15,840 to 14,040. In the artillery branch the coast contingent will be kept at its former strength of 125 companies of 109 enlisted men each, or a total of 13,725, but the field artillery will be reduced from thirty batteries of 160 men each to twenty-eight batteries (twenty-five light and three mountain) of 120 men each. Provision is made in the new order for two siege batteries, each with a strength of 17,422, as against the 18,862 men provided in the former order.

The new order reduces the number of men to an infantry company from 104 to eighty, and our thirty regiments of twelve companies each will now give a total infantry force of 29,580, instead of 32,520.

The strength of the engineer branch remains as formerly, as does also the strength of the staff departments.

It will be the plan of the war department hereafter to divide the army, as provided in the order issued today, into thirds, having one-third of the entire establishment in the Philippines at all times, and the two remaining thirds in the United States and elsewhere. By this plan an enlisted man, taking six years as a basis, would serve four years in the United States proper, or in Hawaii, or in Alaska, to every two years served in the Philippines.

SCHWAB'S BROTHER LANDS A FAT JOB

New York, May 31.—Joseph Schwab, brother of the United States Steel corporation's president, has been chosen, according to the World, as president of the new \$20,000,000 consolidation of steel foundries, which will be known as the American Steel Foundries company. The paper mentioned asserts that the office will pay \$50,000 salary. Mr. Schwab is at present traveling in Europe.

Still Finding Bodies at Fernie.

Fernie, B. C., May 31.—Up to date 119 bodies have been recovered from the Crow's Nest Pass mine. About thirty-five are still in the depths, the greater part of which are now under water. The miners are now satisfied that the inquiry which the government has begun into the cause of the disaster at the mines will be thorough and impartial.

The character of the evidence introduced at the coroner's inquest and the attitude of the government representative at the inquiry show a disposition to ascertain where blame, if any, should be placed.

TESTIMONY OF FILIPINO

Aguinaldo's Former Secretary Before Philippine Commission.

ANNEXATION OR LIBERTY

NATIVES DO NOT KNOW WHETHER THEY CAN STAND ALONE.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Felipe Buen-camino, former secretary of state in Aguinaldo's cabinet, was heard today, through an interpreter, by the house committee on insular affairs.

Chairman Cooper asked Senor Buen-camino why he had come to the United States. He said he was here representing the federal party and the industrial elements of the insurgents, and the Katipunan society.

"We would like to know what we are," said he, with emphasis, "Are we Americans, or are we Filipinos? This is the question impressed upon me by the federal party and by the Filipino people."

He approved the plan of legislative assembly of the Filipino people, "but," said he, "do not call it a Filipino assembly; let the members meet as Americans, and let the assembly be Americans."

Senor Buen-camino spoke of the many schools and the improved educational methods, the Filipino families no longer finding it necessary to send their children to Manila, as the local schools were ample. Instead of 1,200 American teachers, he said, there should be 6,000, and the salaries should be doubled, in order to secure the best material.

Speaking of education, he said the friars were hostile to the American government. On Palm Sunday, he asserted, the friars had told the people in the confessional that the cholera existed only in the minds of the Americans. For the reason, he said, that the friars desired cholera to spread in order that their fees for various attendance and ceremonies might be increased.

Among the statements he made were the following:

"Eighty-five per cent of the people are illiterate, and cannot read or write."

"Are the people capable at this time of independent self-government?"

"It would not be advisable," he said, turning to the map of the archipelago, "Russia was near at hand, at Port Arthur; Japan also was near; Australia and other British possessions, were near-by."

"Besides," he said, "Great Britain and Germany had on file at the American state department large claims for damages growing out of the bombardment of Iloilo," etc.

"Suppose the United States abandons us," he said, "then all those claims will be presented against the Philippines, backed up by squadrons."

Mr. Jones of Virginia questioned the witness at length as to the responsibility for the recent outbreak. Preparations for war were begun by Aguinaldo as early as October, 1898, the witness said.

Asked who were the slayers of General Luna, the witness asked to be excused, saying an answer would require reference to Aguinaldo, who was now a prisoner and an enemy of the witness. He said, however, that Aguinaldo was seventy-five miles away.

Asked if the Filipinos, after three or four years of American rule, would stand alone, Senor Buen-camino said they would be able by that time to determine whether they wanted annexation to the United States or independence.

The federal party, to which he belonged, opposed the holding of the Philippines as an American colony. About 15 per cent of the people, he said, favored a colonial government. He said American troops could be withdrawn ultimately, except from the Moro country, where they would have to remain for a long time.

Mr. Patterson of Colorado brought out that the witness had come for the federal party, which paid his expenses. The federal party favored annexation, and the pending bill did not contemplate annexation, but instead established a colonial form of the government. The witness said, he did not approve this feature.

Asked by Senator Beveridge for his estimate of the character of General Bell, the witness replied:

"I have known General Bell intimately for forty-eight years, and have never known a braver or more humane man. I know personally that he was anxious that there should be no unnecessary suffering on the part of the people of Batangas and Laguna."

He said in reply to questions from Senator Beveridge that the conduct of the American officers in the Philippines had been uniformly kind and considerate.

VOLCANO IN ERUPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

Seattle, Wash., May 31.—Mount Rainier, a lofty peak on the coast of Cook inlet, is again in active volcanic eruption. It belched forth a great volume of fire, brimstone and smoke on the afternoon of May 3.

The mountain has been in eruption for the past two months, but advances received today from the north state that it was at its thickest on the day named. The ashes fell thick as snow at Kenai, fifty miles away, and the whole mountain range and the greater part of the coast were hidden from view by a dense pall of smoke.

RUSSELL SAGE BETTER.

New York, May 31.—Russell Sage, who has been confined to his home for some days, was so much improved today that he took a drive through Central park.

FEIGNED SUICIDE TO SOFTEN SWEETHEART

(Special to The Herald.)

RICHFIELD, May 31.—Clifton Spicer of Monroe, a dentist who learned his profession in Salt Lake, is the hero of a romantic episode that is today the most popular subject of conversation in Severer county.

He was, and presumably is, in love with a belle of Richfield, and he employed an unusual method to ascertain her sentiments toward him.

A few evenings ago he called on his young lady love and asked her to name the eventful day. She evaded by saying she was too young. In vain the ardent lover pleaded, but it availed nothing. Then, drawing a pistol, he fired by the side of his head and fell as though he had been pierced by the leaden missile. The young lady screamed and drew attention. With frantic grief she related that her suitor had shot himself. Help was secured and the young man was carried into the house, when it was found that he was not injured. He had only feigned being shot, and had the satisfaction of knowing that he loved not in vain.

The young lady consented to a union, but her parents objected, and an elopement was planned. The parents learned of the affair and interposed a parental obstacle that prevented the little romance.

This seemed more than the young man could stand up under, and he proceeded to drown his sorrow in drink. He invited a number of friends to partake of the allayer of his woes, and the lot made such a disturbance that they were invited to take a treat at the bar of his honor, Judge Hutchings, which cost them the price of several glasses of red water. Mr. Spicer is a firm believer in the bard's old adage that "the course of true love never did run smooth."